

Bioelectronics and Medical Diagnostics

Hamid Gholam Hosseini*

School of Engineering, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand

The growing field of Bioelectronics deals with advanced electronics techniques to meet the needs of health care industry as well as other environmental and security applications. This interdisciplinary field integrates electronics and computer science with biology, medicine and applied sciences to solve problems related to design manufacturing and maintenance of medical devices and help to increase the span and quality of our lives.

Healthcare assisted technology and medical diagnostics are among the main challenges that could be addressed by Bioelectronics. There is still room to improve medical diagnostics and healthcare services by providing high-quality, innovative and cost-effective solutions that enable safe and effective patient care.

Wireless patient monitoring and diagnostics as well as intelligent medical imaging are among the high priority Bioelectronics research topics. A market analysis report indicates that the U.S. market for wireless healthcare monitoring systems has grown from \$3.9 billion in 2007 to \$8.9 billion in 2011 and is forecast to reach \$20.9 billion by 2016 [1,2]. An embedded mobile ECG monitoring system was developed based on client-server architecture where the server (normally located in a hospital) stores ECG signals from the patient monitor (located in the patient's house) or a RFID reader [3]. This system communicates between medical device network and a mobile GPRS interface.

The development of 'Electronic Doctor's Bag' [4], with mobile communication link, is an example of remote medical diagnostics services. It measures patient's vital signs and performs ultrasonic diagnosis of the patient with compressed and coded video images. Some case studies have been set up with pilot trial of the system in integrating telehealthcare and decision support in the patient care management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and chronic heart failure [5] or automated diagnosis of heart arrhythmia [6].

We have developed a secure wireless telehealthcare monitoring system with its web-based application using off-the-shelves medical devices and software. The aim of this development is to make the system more affordable and easier-to-use. It performs vital signs monitoring and medical diagnostics of the patients and provides instance connectivity with physicians if required. A TV or any other screen monitors can be connected to enable two way video/audio tele-visiting and collect vital signs using wireless medical devices and send the information via internet [7]. Such information can also be stored in electronic patient records accessible by medical professionals in real time.

Recently, intelligent image and video processing have been becoming increasingly important in medical imaging, security and

environmental monitoring. Innovative electronic systems with intelligent image processing algorithms can be employed for early diagnostics of medical conditions. A study has been conducted in our team to develop an efficient handheld spectral imaging system using the state-of-the-art embedded system technology for early diagnosis of skin cancer. Using system on chip (SoC) technology has made it possible to design the proposed novel vision system with the capability of running software on an ARM processor and accelerating it from hardware resources on a single chip. The research is ultimately aimed to address the need for a portable, non-invasive and accurate diagnosis embedded vision system [8].

These examples as well as many other reports show that Bioelectronics can improve medical diagnostics as a promising application of the future of healthcare [9]. Moreover, Bioelectronics as applied to health monitoring systems and medical diagnostics can play a significant role in reducing hospitalization, the burden on medical staff, consultation time, waiting time and overall healthcare costs.

References

1. Hao Y, Foster R (2008) Wireless body sensor networks for health-monitoring applications. *Physiol Meas* 29: R27-56.
2. Rajan RD (2013) Wireless-Enabled Remote Patient Monitoring Solutions. Medical Design Technology (MDT), USA.
3. Dong-Her S, Hsiu-Sen C, Binshan L, Shih-Bin L (2010) An Embedded Mobile ECG Reasoning System for Elderly Patients. *IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed* 14: 854-865.
4. Yoshizawa M, Yambe T, Konno S, Saijo Y, Sugita N, et al. (2010) A mobile communications system for home-visit medical services: The Electronic Doctor's Bag. *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc* 5496-5499.
5. Basilakis J, Lovell NH, Redmond SJ, Celler BG (2010) Design of a Decision-Support Architecture for Management of Remotely Monitored Patients. *IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed* 14:1216-1226.
6. GholamHosseini H (2012) Automated Diagnosis of Heart Arrhythmias: Towards a clinically useful computer-aided diagnosis system for heart rhythm abnormalities. LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany.
7. Baig MM, GholamHosseini H (2013) Wireless remote patient monitoring in older adults. *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc* 2429-2432.
8. Sabouri P, GholamHosseini H, Collins J (2013) Border Detection of Skin Lesions on a Single System on Chip (SoC). *Adv Tech Embedded Multimedia Human-Centric Comput* 260: 465-471.
9. Batrachenko A, Cavin RK, Herr DGC, Merzbacher CI, Zhimov V (2010) Vision and Path for Bioelectronics Discovery & Innovation. Semiconductor Research Corporation, USA.

*Corresponding author: Hamid GholamHosseini, School of Engineering, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand, Tel. +64-9-9219999; E-mail: hamid.gholamhosseini@aut.ac.nz

Received December 13, 2013; Accepted December 16, 2013; Published December 25, 2013

Citation: Hosseini HG (2013) Bioelectronics and Medical Diagnostics. *J Biochips Tiss Chips* 3: 107. doi:10.4172/2153-0777.1000107

Copyright: © 2013 Hosseini HG. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.